

A LIVELY MEETING

OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman Irby Makes a Big Speech in Favor of His Views, but the Committee Referred the Whole Matter to the State Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 7.—When the Democratic State executive committee met tonight there was quite a gathering of visitors, composed of Columbians and many from outside of the city interested in the proceedings of the committee. The Senate chamber was selected as the place of meeting in view of its commodiousness, but it subsequently proved to be entirely too large and to have too many places of observation had any one been inclined to eavesdrop. When the committee met the usual formality of the roll-call was temporarily suspended and Chairman Irby took the middle of the aisle and had at least one say before the doors were closed.

He spoke extemporaneously and said that he had called the committee together as the representatives of the Democracy for two reasons. As this was a Presidential campaign year it was necessary to make a good start. Under the Democratic constitution there is an ambiguity as to when the local clubs should be called together. In one place it seems to be provided that the club meetings should be held the first week in May, and in another section that time is provided for the county convention. This is a most important matter. He recommended that the committee fix a certain day for all clubs to meet and another day for the county convention. The party constitution provided that the State convention meet on the third Wednesday in May. Another reason for the call, and one that was of vital and great importance not only to the success of the Democratic party in the State, but in the nation, had to be considered. He said that he felt that if the members could appreciate the feeling he had for the success of the Democratic party and supremacy of the white people, they would pardon his trespassing on the time of the committee. The committee, notwithstanding any challenge that might have been made against it, is a true Democratic committee. It is the successor of the committee of 1876, and it is the only committee that had right to the name since 1890. It is entitled to all the legal rights of the committee that won the victory of '76. The first chairman of the committee was Judge Haskell, and then Col. Moore or Gen. Kennedy, and then Col. Hoyt, and this committee as their legal successors are here rather as Democrats than as bolters, or as seceders, and the responsibility is upon us as their successors. I assume my share of the responsibility and say that we have come to a crisis in the very existence of the party, and as chairman of the Democracy I dare speak out and warn you of the danger that threatens us. We have come to the time when there is a division in our ranks, and the issue must be fairly met. We came into control of the machinery under a direct pledge that we would continue it as Democrats, and if we are ready to desert our party, the party of our fathers, then let us be men enough, and bold enough and honest enough to say so and go and join any party of our choice, and not masquerade as Democrats. The people gave me the position as chairman of the Democracy and I claim to be a Democrat of Democrats, and that I have honestly been the trustee of the true element. The Democracy has been threatened. We have met the Conservatives in open fight and we have survived the shock of Independentism. Now we are met with the more serious opposition. We are challenged by a distinguished Democrat. We are challenged by one who has been one of its greatest beneficiaries since the war. We are told in so many words, that if this State does not get what she wants in the National Convention her little eighteen men are going to say to the thousand delegates: "We are going to bolt."

Eighteen men are going to say to this great country that this State will not stand this or that. I speak not as a candidate for any office, but as chairman of this committee and as a Democrat. It is not honest for us to bind a certain element of the State to the nominees for officers, and when they want us to be bound to the nominees of the national party to prepare for a bolt. What a source for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander. The proper thing to do is to go into the fight and stand by the result and work for a glorious victory of the Democracy.

As soon as chairman Irby had finished his talk he directed Secretary Tompkins to call the roll and that demonstrated that there were only three absentees, those from Georgetown, Kershaw and Colleton. A telegram was received from Mr. Kirkland, of Kershaw, in which he said that his position, and he believed that of Kershaw was to abide the result of the National Convention. It was then that the unexpected happened. The newspaper men had been given to understand that they would not only be welcomed, but that they would be expected, but it seemed that as if another programme had been mapped out.

Mr. Evans moved that the committee go into executive session, and he said that it was very evident to all who had the interest of the Democratic party at heart that its enemies should not know all the secrets, and that if there were any divisions they should be healed tonight. Sheriff Braham seconded the motion.

Mr. Gadsden, of Charleston, opposed the motion, and said that the committee was to discuss the interests of the whole people, and that the people should have a chance to be present and see and hear all that was done. The people have as much at heart what was being done as anyone, and they were entitled to see what their representatives were doing in their interests. There was no doubt that the newspapers would get all they wanted about the meeting, and there was no use to have a garbled report given the papers when the reporters were present to give an accurate account.

The secret session element, however, carried the day by a vote of 15 to 8. Those voting in favor of keeping the doors open were Messrs. Martin, Cunningham, Parrott, Gray, Irby, Jones, Keels, Jackson and Gadsden. Those for closing the doors were: Messrs. A. Y. Jones, Jordan, Mayfield, Stacey, Badham, Watson, Traylor, McCowan, McSweney, Derham, Elliott, Evans, W. D., Sligh, Stribling, Earle, Low-

man, Redfearn, Eiford, Montgomery, Robinson, Bennett, C. Lyles, Blackwell, Glenn and Donaldson. So the newspaper men got up and left with the balance of the crowd.

Then Mr. McSweney tried to have the representatives of the press admitted, but that failed, and the committee went to work with blissful thoughts of its own security. After the press had been disposed of Mr. Evans thought it best to appoint doorkeepers. Mr. Lyles, of Fairfield, was allowed the privilege of the floor. It was decided that the county clubs meet on Saturday, the 2d of May, and the county convention on the first Monday in May, and the State Convention on the third Monday in May.

Then the fight of the night began. Mr. Sligh, of Newberry, offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, since this executive committee is acting under authority delegated to it by the Democratic party of South Carolina, and therefore possesses no original powers; be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this executive committee it would be transcending its powers to undertake to decide issues and questions which belong appropriately to the Democratic State Convention. But it is further more the opinion of this committee that it is unwise to discuss all such issues and questions since it would be an effort to forestall the action of the sovereignty of the people, and furthermore, that the only duty this executive committee can properly perform is to direct the reorganization of the local Democratic clubs and the holding of county conventions and that of State conventions.

Mr. Sligh took the position that the matter called to the attention of the committee by Chairman Irby could not be officially acted on, as it was not properly before the committee, which had no right to act. The committee was the servant of the people and could not pass on any qualification and had nothing to do with any personal controversy between two Senators.

Senator Irby said that the committee had ample power to act in the absence of a convention, and it was all wrong to talk about the committee being powerless.

Then Gen. Gray came to the front with the following resolution:

Whereas, the issue has been raised questioning the loyalty of the Democracy of South Carolina to the national Democratic party, and whereas a suggestion has been made that delegates to the National Democratic Convention from this State should bolt the National Democratic Convention on certain contingencies; and whereas the State Democratic executive committee considers it would be suicidal on the part of the Democrats of South Carolina to sever its connection with the national Democracy, now be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that no person shall be eligible to membership in Democratic clubs who is not a qualified voter at primaries of the party as provided by the constitution of the party, and who will not pledge himself to support the nominees of the State and national Democracy.

Gen. Gray supported his resolution with an extended speech, in which he cited the Constitution for the authority for passing the resolution he proposed. He urged that the issue had to be met, and should be met at once. Senator Irby, in favor of the Gray resolutions, and said that the committee, when the watchmen on the Democratic tower and were responsible for the safety of the party. The committee was acting under powers of the last Convention, and if it could not act there was no need for a committee. He wanted to know if the committeemen would want to open the doors so that Republicans and Populists might come in and capture the clubs and send delegates to Chicago. Do the members now allow Republicans to come in and vote in their primaries? Does anyone now vote except under a pledge to support the nominees, whoever they may be? The committee is either responsible to the Democratic, Populist or Republican party, and if it stands for Democracy it should look to its interests alone.

He said that it was a most remarkable thing that when it came to a State election the committee was anxious enough to bind all who participated, but that when it came to a national election there was a desire on the part of some to avoid being placed under the very pledge that was exacted of others. Every voter in 1892 and 1894 was made to go under a pledge, and there was no objection to it at that time, and it was a very poor rule that did not work well both ways. Was the party going backwards and to abandon the whole principle of pledging, or was it to apply only when it did not hurt those who were making the rule? A bolt seemed to be proposed before there was any cause or excuse for it. If free silver was ever to be gotten he did not think it could possibly be secured by a bolt. The only thing for the South to do was to stand by the party through thick and thin. The national party has done much for this State for it to drift off at this time. He was very emphatic in his warnings to the committee that if it sanctioned a bolt trouble would be sure to result. It would be the ruin of the Democratic party.

Mr. Blackwell, of Williamsburg, made a strong argument against the Gray resolutions and said that if Cleveland was a Simon-pure Democrat then he was no Democrat at all. The Convention alone had any right to do any binding and the committee had no business taking up such matters.

Mr. Sligh and Senator Irby had a general and free discussion, during which Mr. Sligh asked him if he would bolt the Convention if a gold bug were nominated and he were sent under instructions to bolt or something like that, and Senator Irby replied: Before God and man I would not.

Mr. Gadsden, of Charleston, took up the fight for the Gray resolutions. He said that the Democracy had done but little for the Conservative wing, which he represented, and that the national tie was about the only tie that was binding his people to the party. Now if it was intended to break that link it would not be long before another and a real Democratic organization would be started. He wanted to see the committee stand by the Democracy and he saw no better plan than to pass the Gray resolution.

Sheriff Braham, of Clarendon, did not think it well for the committee to forestall the action of the May Convention.

Then it was that Mr. Eiford came in and offered the following resolution: Resolved, That each county chairman be requested to call a meeting of

each Democratic club in his county to be held on the second day of May, 1896, for the purpose of organizing the clubs for ensuing campaign; of electing one executive committeeman to represent the club in the county executive committee for the ensuing two years, of electing one representative for each twenty five names or majority fraction thereof on the club roll at the first last preceding primary election, to represent the club in the county convention to be held at the county seat on the first Monday in May, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a county executive committee and a State executive committeeman for the next ensuing two years, and of electing the number of representatives to which this county is entitled, to represent such county in the State Democratic Convention to be held at the State Capital on the third Wednesday in May, 1896. That the clubs and conventions in their actions hereunder will be governed and guided by the constitution of the Democratic party of South Carolina, adopted in State Convention, at Columbia, S. C., September 19, 1892.

Mr. Eiford, Mr. Mayfield and Mr. Montgomery favored the resolutions as the best way out of the trouble and as neither side appeared to want to come to a direct vote the Eiford compromise was accepted without a division and amid laughter. It was a unanimous vote.

No one forced a vote on either of the other resolutions and so few expressed themselves in open court that it would not be safe to say how the vote would have stood. After the peace and love resolutions had been adopted the committee adjourned, apparently in the best of humors and with cordial expressions, but apparently with a bit of a blade showing for the next fight. The committee members were paid off and went home to tell their people what they did.—News and Courier.

THE STATE DISPENSARY.

The Profit Feature to Be Eliminated in The Future.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Control of the State Dispensary rules were adopted defining the duties of the various officers and employees of the Dispensary, and these rules will be stringently enforced, and the Board will not view with leniency any infringement of them by any one from commissioner to porter. At its next meeting the State Board will appoint county boards of control in all the counties of the State, as the old boards cannot continue to serve under the new law unless reappointed. The members of the various county boards will most likely be made members of the new boards, except those against whom substantiated complaints are made. Changes will not be made except where the Board has reason to believe that they will be beneficial.

At the next meeting of the Board will take up the question of the enforcement of the law by the county dispensers and will adopt rules for their government. The aim of the board will be to devise such rules as will result in an administration of the law as will make the most of its beneficial features and restrict the consumption of liquor as much as possible. The county dispensers can begin to prepare at once for these rules; if they do not obey them to the letter, and in the spirit as well, the Board will officially decapitate them without the slightest hesitation or regret. The Board is determined to run the dispensary system without a single loose screw. The Board did not discuss the prices at which liquors shall be sold in the county dispensaries; that matter will be attended to at the May meeting.

Some attention was paid to the tourist hotel and beer privileges, but action was deferred until the next meeting in order to give the Board opportunity to examine into the operation of those privileges. There was no complaint against the granting of those privileges, but there were some charges that those privileges have been abused by some of those to whom they have been granted. If the Board finds that this is the case, it is likely that it will take away the privilege from the person so abusing it. This warning should be sufficient to make those who have these privileges comply strictly with the terms upon which they were granted. The Board is thoroughly in earnest and will not be trifled with by anybody.

In reference to the complaints of the whiskey drummers that they were not given a chance to go before the Board and present the merits of their goods, Mr. Douthett said that it was impossible for the Board to allow them to do so, for it was exceedingly busy with the work of organizing and getting an insight into the business which they must conduct and which they are determined to conduct successfully. In deciding on the purchases which were made yesterday the board was guided almost wholly by the requests of the county dispensers for shipments of liquors for those requests showed which liquors were most in favor with the people, and they had taken that as an index as to the comparative value of the whiskeys.

He said he did not think it would be worth while for the drummers to return to be present at the meeting in May, for the purchases of liquor until next fall would be small owing to the fact that the sales fall off during the summer months. The Board, however, would be glad to have the various houses send in bids next month, accompanied with samples of the goods offered. For the present, however, the Board will be guided largely by the demand of the purchasing public for the various kinds of liquors.

Chairman Jones confirmed all that Mr. Douthett had said. He further remarked that he wanted it plainly understood that the Board of Control in its operation of the dispensary law would endeavor to emphasize the moral features of the law; the dispensary will not be run for profit—if profits are made, all well and good, but profit will be an incident and not the object. No false economy will be practiced; the best liquors will be purchased and furnished the people as cheaply as possible; the board will not furnish mean, cheap liquor in order to make big profits and have the patrons of the dispensary abusing them. The people will be given the liquor they like and given at reasonable prices.

Mr. Knapp Expelled.

LONDON, April 9.—The Post will tomorrow publish confirmation of the report that Rev. Geo. P. Knapp, one of the American missionaries stationed at Bitlis, had been expelled from that place.

KILLED HIS SWEETHEART.

A Young Man Shoots and Kills a Young Lady.

TALBOTTON, April 8.—Miss Sallie Emma Owen, one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies in Talbot and a member of a wealthy and aristocratic family, was assassinated in the parlor of Mr. J. H. McCoy's residence at 9:40 o'clock Monday night. Dr. W. L. Ryder, a prominent dentist here, was the assassin and he made also an attempt to kill Hon. A. P. Persons, who was Miss Owen's guest at the time of the tragedy. Miss Owen, who was just 21 years old, lived with her parents at their beautiful country home, 10 miles from this place, and was a social favorite in all the towns of Georgia. She was a graduate of Wesleyan Female college and was noted for her beauty and excellence of character.

Dr. Ryder of Talbotton, had been paying marked attention to the young lady for several months. He stood very well socially and his company was never regarded with disfavor, though the young lady showed no disposition to requite it to love that he evidently demonstrated. She treated him pleasantly but as a friend. Dr. Ryder drove out to the Owen home to visit Miss Owen and brought her to Talbotton to spend the Easter evening with friends. She stopped at the residence of Mr. McCoy, a prominent citizen and a close friend of the family.

After supper, while Dr. Ryder was with the young lady in the parlor, Hon. A. P. Persons called. Dr. Ryder left the young people in the parlor and went to church. He returned after services and for several minutes the trio chatted pleasantly, and Dr. Ryder was in apparently good humor. He soon said goodnight and left the residence. He went immediately to his office, changed his shoes, and went from there to his room in the Weston hotel. He was heard to leave the room in a few minutes. In 10 minutes from this time, at 9:40 o'clock, two gunshots in rapid succession rang out and the entire town was aroused and startled. In an instant a man was seen running from the McCoy residence with a doublebarrel shotgun in his hand, and the news of the tragedy was on every one's tongue.

When Ryder left his room in the Western hotel he carried the gun in his hand. He passed on the streets unobserved and stepped softly upon the porch of the McCoy residence; entered the hall and made his way to the parlor door that was partly open at the time. Miss Owen, who was nearest the door, had just arisen from the chair and was laughing when the gun was fired; she fell dead in the arms of her guest, Mr. Persons saw the man and the smoke from his gun but before he could utter an exclamation another load of shot was fired at him, several of them hitting him in his face and chest.

Ryder threw the smoking gun in McCoy's front yard and ran to his office; he left quickly and was seen going at a rapid rate towards Person's pond. It was less than 10 minutes after the tragedy that the streets were beginning to fill with people and excitement was intense. A posse of citizens was immediately organized by Sheriff Richards. At 11 o'clock Ryder was found at Person's pond. He had taken a large quantity of morphine and had gashed his throat from ear to ear with his pocket knife in a desperate attempt to kill himself. He was returned to the city, physicians summoned and his life saved.

The cause of the tragedy is attributed to jealousy. It is thought that Ryder proposed marriage to Miss Owen yesterday, while driving to the city and she refused. The presence of Mr. Persons at the McCoy residence last evening as a guest of the young lady is presumed to have infuriated his rival to madness. It is known that Mr. Persons stood favorably with the young lady. Hon. A. P. Persons, who was Miss Owen's guest at the time of the tragedy and was shot at by Ryder, is one of the most prominent men in Georgia. He is a son of Hon. Henry Persons, an ex-member of congress, and is himself a candidate for the congressional nomination this year. He has been a member of the state senate and has been prominent in Georgia public life since his majority. His wounds are painful but not serious. Dr. W. L. Ryder is conducted with one of the most prominent families in Georgia. He has a brother practicing medicine in Gainesville and another a professor in the public schools at Columbus.

Dr. Ryder is a young man not over 26 years of age; has a magnificent practice and until last night's tragedy was highly esteemed here. He is of pleasant address, educated and handsome and had an entree in the best homes in Georgia.

Another Advance Made.

The Keeley cure has been introduced into the St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, Md. The good Sisters realize that in the Keeley cure is found the only hope for those addicted to the liquor and morphine habits, and have made a contract with the Keeley Institute of Maryland by which the Keeley treatment shall be administered at their hospital by regular physicians instructed by Dr. Keeley. This is another argument proving that the Sisters of Charity occupy the front place in the care of the diseased and in the service of suffering humanity. The treatment was adopted four years ago by the United States government and is used at the National home. Proving so efficacious the treatment is now given at Fort Leavenworth Post, to the officers and enlisted men of the regular army. During the past two years the States of Maryland, Minnesota, Colorado, Louisiana, North Dakota, Wisconsin and others have passed legislative enactments provided that indigent liquor and morphine habits be given the treatment.

The Keeley Institute of South Carolina continues its good work at Columbia, and any information desired may be had by addressing that institute or drawer 27.

Murdered.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Wesley Hall, a colored hunchback, was found at his home here to-night with his head crushed and his ears split as if by a razor. Everything around was spattered with blood, and the disorder of the room showed that the murdered man had made a desperate effort to defend himself. Hall was about 40 years of age and the treasurer of a church, which leads to the belief that the probable motive of the crime was robbery.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

Crop Season and Vegetation in General is Backward.

This bulletin covers the weather and crop conditions for the week ending with Saturday, April 4, and in its preparation were used reports from one or more correspondents in each county of the State.

The general weather conditions during the past week favored the farmers in the preparation of lands for planting, but during the latter portion of the week were generally unfavorable for germination of seeds and growth of vegetation.

The mean temperature for the State was about 62, the normal for the same period is approximately 59. The first four days were extremely warm, which condition ended in general thunder showers during the evening and night of the first (Wednesday), and was followed by falling temperature, to the freezing point over the western portion of the State on Friday (3d). Light frost was general on the morning of the 3d and 4th (Friday and Saturday), but fruit and vegetables were apparently uninjured by it.

The highest temperature reported was 92 degrees at Shaw's Forks, Aiken county, on March 31st. The lowest 80 degrees, at Reid, Greenville county, on the morning of April 3d. Minimum temperature of 32 degrees were reported as far eastward as Orangeburg county on the morning of April 3.

The ground is very dry, for with the exception of February, when there was decided and general excess, there has been a deficiency in rainfall during each month since last September. The amount that fell during March, 1896, was about one-third the usual amount. This condition was favorable for plowing and preparation of lands for planting, so that now lands are practically all prepared for the usual spring crops.

The rainfall during the past week came in a series of thunder showers during the evening and night of April 1st, and was quite general over the State. The rainfall was for the most part light, but at Greenville and Little Mountain the measurements were 1.39 and 1.38 inches respectively. The average amount of all places reported rainfall was .60 inches. In a few localities the rainfall was heavy enough to wash lands badly.

The sunshine averaged about 60 per cent. of the possible, with the highest percentages in the northwestern portions of the State and the lowest in the central portion. There was a high wind, of short duration during the afternoon of April 1st, but with the exception of uprooting a few trees and blowing down some fences, it did very little damage.

The crop season and vegetation in general is backward, owing to the prevailing cold weather during the month of March. The germination of early planted seed was slow and such corn, potatoes, etc., that were up and nibbled by the frost of Friday but not entirely destroyed. The dryness of the ground has also been against rapid germination or growth, nor were the rains of the week sufficient to remedy this adverse condition.

Corn planting has been pushed in the eastern half of the State and generally begun elsewhere. The ground is dry enough to permit the planting of bottom lands as well as uplands.

Ground is quite generally prepared for cotton, but as yet little has actually been planted except in the southeastern counties where considerable has been planted, part of which is of the sea island variety.

Wheat is looking well generally and free from insects, except in Orangeburg county where Hessian flies have appeared.

The general condition of fall oats is good, and but two correspondents, both from the same county, report poor stands. Like all other vegetation oats are making slow growth.

The truck farmers along the coast report early vegetables ready for shipment, but that generally the season is late; eighteen days late one correspondent states.

It appears to be the consensus of opinion among correspondents that peaches are only partially injured, if at all, and that apples, pears and other fruits generally were entirely uninjured by the late and previous freezing weather.

Gardens are for the most part very backward.

Shot in the Dark.

JACKSONVILLE, April 9.—Special to The Times-Union says: Last night about 7 o'clock Deputy Sheriff John W. Hanchey, near DeFuniak Springs, Fla., was assassinated by a man whose name is not known. Hanchey was in his yard with a lighted lamp. His sister started for assistance and lost her way, only reaching the town this morning. Hanchey had received anonymous letters threatening his life, but paid no attention to them. No clew to the perpetrators of the deed has been found.

Elliott Loses—Stokes Wins.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—House committee on elections No. 3, Mr. Call of Massachusetts chairman, today decided four contested election cases. The case of Murray against Elliott, from the First South Carolina district, was decided in favor of Murray, colored Republican, the contestant. In the case of Johnson vs. Stokes, from the Seventh South Carolina district, it is recommended that Mr. Stokes (Dem.) retain his seat.

GEN. Wheeler, Democrat, of Alabama, has offered in the House a bill providing that so long as the gold standard is maintained in this country, the salaries of all officials, including Congressmen, shall be reduced to three-fourths the salaries as now provided by law.

The trustworthy cure for the Whiskey, Opium and Tobacco Habits is administered at The Keeley Institute of South Carolina. For further information address The Keeley Institute, or Drawer 27, Columbia, S. C.

INTELLIGENT PEOPLE.

Do not feel flattered by the methods of those who seem to think they can bully them into buying. Most people know what they want a great deal better than the merchant knows. They know too what their means are and what to pay for their goods without extravagance. Knowing all these things perhaps they do not know the place where they can buy to the best advantage and would be glad of a hint where to go. We can only say we do our best by a1 and invite buyers when looking around not to overlook us. Read below a few of our many reasonable of features:

Good tomatoes 2 pound cans, 63c dozen, 5c can.
Good tomatoes 3 pound cans, 75c dozen, 7c can.
Green corn at 6 1-4, 10 and 12 1-2c can.
Green peas at 8, 10, 12 1-2 and 15c can.
Peaches in cans at 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 17, 20 and 30c can.

Potted ham and tongue at 5c can.
Lard, compound, 50 pound cans, 6c lb.
Lard, compound, 20 pound cans, \$1.25 can.
Lard, compound, 10 pound cans, 75c can.
Best lard, 50 pound cans, 7 1-4c pound.
Best lard, 20 pound cans, \$1.60 can.
Best lard, 10 pound cans, 90c can.

Finest Irish potatoes in barrel sacks \$1.15 per sack.
Best cream cheese, 15c pound.
Dried apples, 5c pound.

Evaporated apples, 8, 10 and 12 1-2c a pound.
Good starch, 5c pound or 25 pound's for \$1.00.

Laundry soap in 2 pound bars, 8, 10 and 12 1-2c bars.
Tulip soap 10c 25c dozen up.

Matches 5 and 10c dozen, 50c and \$1.00 a gross.
Pig tobacco in 10 pound coddies 21c a pound and upwards, less than caddy 25c pound and up.

Good smoking tobacco at 18c pound, pipe with each pound.

Fine fresh fruit jams in 1 pound cans, 10c can.
Biscuits in boxes of from 20 to 25 pounds from 4 1-2 to 7c pound.

Raisins from 5c pound and upwards.
Bears 50, 75, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 a box of 50.

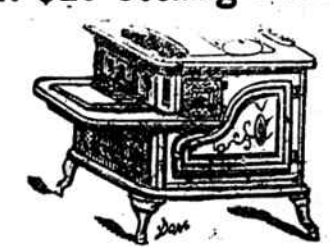
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We will ship this splendid Cooking Stove and the above described ware to any depot, all freight charges paid, for only \$12.00 when the cash comes with the order. This stove is a good one, well made, and will give entire satisfaction. Our illustrated catalogue of Furniture, Stoves and Baby Carriages mailed free. Address:

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One of the only two Pianos made complete (every part in its own factory). One of the best made in the U. S. Sold lower than any other High Grade Piano. One profit only from maker to purchaser. WRITE US.

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LETTER FROM JUDGE BALDWIN, OF MADISON, GA.

Dr. W. Pitts, Thomson, Ga.

Dear Sir:—After having sought in vain for various remedies for the ill of teething I tried your Caramative with most satisfactory and delightful results. It is pleasant to take assuages pain and produces rest without stupor. No parent should be without it during the teething period who has once tried it, for it is indeed a magic medicine for babies. Very respectfully,

JUDGE H. W. BALDWIN.

For sale by

THE MURRAY DRUG CO.,

Columbia, S. C.

There is no

Preparation that can compare with Hilton's Life for the Liver